

From the Raleigh Register.

REGARD FOR THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

The admirable resolutions passed by the Whig meeting at Round Hill, notice in pointed terms the utter disregard manifested by the Administration for the oft-repeated wishes of the People. The rebuke is just and proper. The party in power, who profess exclusive Democracy, and set themselves up as the sole guardians of the popular supremacy, care not a fig for the interests and desires of the great mass of the people. Their daily practice fully proves this. Let the people, by their votes, reject an Administration candidate seeking office, and almost immediately we hear, "by authority," that a fat office is assigned him by our Democratic President. Nay, men who have long and faithfully served the country as able and efficient officers, are frequently driven from their stations to make room for sycophantic followers of a corrupt Administration!—Ability, zeal, industry and patriotism avail nothing, when a partisan leader calls upon the President for his reward. Every principle of justice and propriety is sacrificed, when party feeling is thrown into the scale. The chief occupation of the Executive now is to reward friends and punish enemies.

Nor is this all. The Administration pays no attention to the expressed views of the People, as to the propriety of its measures. Thrice has the Sub-Treasury scheme—a scheme cherished by usurpers and dangerous to liberty—been solemnly condemned by the votes of the People's Representatives. Still the President tells them that they must adopt his bending. The People themselves, by their votes at the ballot-box, have frequently disowned any affection for the project, and severely rebuked its authors. Still it is announced as the "determined policy of the Government," and we are told that it shall go into operation, "in spite of all lamentations!" And to crown the whole, when the People express their condemnation of his measures, the President says that they are bribed by "Bank influence" and are consequently incompetent to pass upon his acts!

The Administration, it seems, is a Democratic Administration, and the People must support all its schemes, or else they are "Federalists" and "Bank-bought traitors!"

PENNSYLVANIA.

It can hardly be forgotten by our readers, that on the organization of the H. of Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, in December last, two speakers were elected, and there was much confusion among the members, and great riot and disorder among the populace, which continued for several days. Thaddeus Stevens, a leading Anti-masonic member, denounced the rioters who invaded the sanctuary of legislation, and indignantly refused to take his seat in the House after it was organized, and therefore did not qualify as a member. Induced to a different course, however, by the representations of his constituents, he presented himself at the commencement of the late extra session, for the purpose of taking the necessary oath, &c. A furious opposition was made to his doing so; and not only was his admission to a seat refused, but he was denied permission to be heard in support of the claim advanced by him in behalf of his constituents. Mr. Stevens may have acted wrong in refusing to take his seat at the first session; but (the fact of his election not being doubted,) this refusal, [from party feeling, to admit him to a seat, is an outrage upon popular rights without precedent and without justification. The seat having been declared vacant, a new election is to be held. The following is a copy of the circular which Mr. S. has addressed to his constituents on the occasion:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:—In accordance with your wishes, I presented myself to the body now exercising the duties of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and desired to have administered to me the oath prescribed by law. A majority of that body, using the same unconstitutional and unlawful means which I have been called upon to use, refused to allow me to occupy that seat, to which I had been called by the free choice of my fellow-citizens.

Under the most shallow, hypocritical, and false pretences, they have declared my seat vacant, and imposed upon you the expense of a new election, to be held on the 14th day of June next. In doing so they have committed an unprecedented outrage on the rights of the people, if submitted to by that people, LIBERTY has become but a mere name. Already is the constitution suspended, and the most sacred contracts between the state and individuals are violated with the most daring and reckless audacity. The tyrants, who have usurped power, have determined to oppress and plunder the people. It is for you to say whether you will be their willing slaves. If they are permitted finally to triumph, you hold your liberty, your lives, your reputation, and your property, at their disposal.

I had hoped that no circumstances would occur, which would render it necessary for me to be again a candidate

for your suffrages. Both my inclination and my interest require me to retire from public life. But I will not execute that settled intention, when it will be construed into cowardice or despondency. To refuse to be a candidate now, would be seized upon by my enemies as an evidence that I distrust the people, and am afraid to intrust to them the redress of their own wrongs. I feel no such fear—no such distrust. Without intending any invidious comparison, I have always said, what I still believe, that the people of Adams county have more intelligence, and not less honesty, than the people of any other county in the state. To such a people I can have no fear in appealing against lawless aggression. To them I do appeal, to restore to me that which was their free gift, and therefore my right—and of which I have been robbed by those who "feel power and forget right."

I present myself to you as a candidate to fill that vacancy which was created to wound my party feelings. I do not wait to receive a party nomination from my friends. The question now to be decided is above all party considerations, and would be disgraced by sinking it to the level of a party contest. Every free-man must be impelled to resist this public outrage as a personal wrong to himself. Every thing dear to him in his country; his liberty, the liberty of his children, and the title to his property, admonish him to rise above every paltry personal and party consideration, and rebuke tyranny at that great tribunal of freemen—the ballot box.

While, however, you are determined, resolute, and energetic, let me implore you not to imitate the example of our oppressors; but do every thing calmly and temperately. This admonition is hardly necessary to the orderly citizens of Adams county; but when oppression is so intolerable, as at present, it is difficult for the most peaceable and quiet men to control their indignation. With respect and gratitude, I am your obedient servant.

THADDEUS STEVENS,

Harrisburg, May 25, 1839.

It is quite amusing to hear the soi-disant Democrats call the Whigs Federalists. The English language must certainly be turned wrong side outwards, and words can no longer express definite ideas. When the advocates of a Proclamation, a Force Bill, and every other high Federal measure, call the opponents of such measures Federalists, it is high time to "expose" the present language, and form one which will at least shadow forth something like distinct ideas. Roger B. Taney, Levi Woodbury, Ingersoll, Buchanan, Prentiss, Hubbard, Judge Tucker, and a hundred such, are Democrats, while Preston, Thompson, Robertson, and a host of others who have almost sucked Republicanism from their mother's breasts, are termed Federalists. The old maxim of "call a spade a spade" has certainly gone out of fashion. Proceed, gentlemen, call us Federalists if you please. The Rights of the States are safer in the hands of such Federalists as we are, than they can be in the hands of such Democrats as you are. Give us the principle, and you may take the name. Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Fate of Racing Horses.—Ambo, the fastest mile horse of his day, and that won the Hoywell Mostyn stakes three years in succession, was consigned to drug an opposition coach that ran through Shrewsbury. When no longer capable of that, he was degraded to yet lower labor, and was at length found dead in a ditch from absolute starvation. Hit-or-Miss, a good racer, was, during the last years of his life, seen drawing coal in a higgler's cart in the same town. Mameluke is at this time drawing a cab in the streets of the metropolis. And Guilford, after having won for his different owners seventeen years, was afflicted with incurable stringhalt, and was sold at a repository for less than £4.

Thence the hero of the turf was doomed to an omnibus; there he was cruelly used, the spasmodic convulsion that characterized stringhalt sadly aggravating his torture. The skin was rubbed from his shoulders, his hips and haunches were bruised in every part, and his stifles were continually and painfully coming in contact with the pole. In this situation he was sent by the veterinary surgeon (the author himself) to the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and brought in order to be slaughtered.

Knell's work upon Cruelty to Animals.

Salaries of Members of the British Parliament.

First Lord of the Treasury,	£25,000 00
Lord Chancellor,	£25,000 00
Lord President of the Council,	£8,000 00
Lord Privy Seal,	£8,000 00
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	£25,000 00
Secretary of State, Home Dep.,	£25,000 00
" Foreign Affairs,	£25,000 00
" Colonial Affairs,	£25,000 00
First Lord of the Admiralty,	£20,000 00
President of Board of Control,	£15,555 45
" Trade,	£8,000 00
Secretary at War,	£11,466 00
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster,	£17,777 77
Salary of Lord Lieut. of Ireland,	£8,000 00

A Fool's Advice.—When Leopold, Duke of Austria, was about to invade Switzerland, he held a council of his nobles, at which the court-jester was present. After matters had been arranged for the march of the army, the Duke asked the jester what he thought of their deliberations: "Just what I thought of the equine we caught last night; every one told you how to get into the trap, but no one said a word about getting out."

The Queen of England directed Lord Palmerston to send out by the Liverpool

a beautiful portrait of Her Majesty, to Col. Wm. L. Stone, editor of the New York Commercial, as a token of acknowledgment for a copy of his life of Brand.

The question of the concurrence of Kentucky in the Bill to incorporate the South-Western Rail Road Bank, is beginning to excite great interest in that State. It will probably operate materially in the coming election for members of the Legislature.

The New Yorker says that the Delegates to the National Whig Convention, appointed by the Whigs of Connecticut, are understood to be in favor of Mr. Clay.

Anecdote of the Giraffe.—The New Orleans Sun relates a humorous story of a very well dressed and genteel looking person, who was curious to see the Giraffe, and who stepped up to the 'man wot' receives the money, with—

'Is the Giraffe to be seen here?'
'Yes sir.'
'I want to see him.'
'Very well sir.'
'The price is fifty cents, isn't it?'
'One dollar, sir. Fifty cents for servants.'
'Well, I'm a servant?'
'You a servant.'
'Yes, sir.'
'The d—!! Whose?'
'Yours, sir—your humble servant.'
'Walk in, and take a seat. The joke is worth the price of admission.'

Horrible Transaction.—The Natchez Free Trader states that in the Circuit Court of Copiah county, on the 10th instant, Alva Carpenter was put on trial, charged with the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of Probate of that county. The jury, after being absent a short time, returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the officer of the court was on the eve of taking the prisoner back to jail, a sudden uproar took place, the lights were all put out, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he fell a corpse in the 'hall of the court.' It is supposed that the persons who were engaged in this high-handed and horrible transaction were relatives of Mr. Keller.

Mississippi.—Affairs in Mississippi seem to have come to an awful crisis. The majesty of the law is openly trampled upon; courts of justice afford no protection from outrage, and even murder. In fact, there is no law but mob law, and no right but that of the mightiest. It would appear as if the whole system of law had been overturned, and society had resolved itself into its original elements, leaving mankind in a state of nature. These convulsions are forced upon us by accounts published in the papers of that State. We read in one of a murder committed in a court of justice, in the presence of the judge and jury, upon an individual in the custody of the law—a crime, we venture to say, that is unparalleled in the records of human atrocity. In another gazette we read of the Governor of the State being spit upon; in another of the circuit judge of the United States having his nose pulled by an officer of his own court, and on its very threshold. To this list other outrages might be added too numerous to mention.

[N. O. Bulletin.]

FROM FLORIDA.

From the St. Augustine News, 15th May.

Sam Jones (Aplaka) sent in a deputation of about 20 Indians to Lieut. Col. Harney, at Key Biscayne, in consequence of an interview with the runners sent into the enemy's camp by order of Gen. Macomb. Aplaka would have come in proper person, but sent a very polite apology to Col. Harney in explanation of his absence. Sam is a wag in his own way. Chitoo Emahila (Snake Lawyer) and Ochoe Hajo (Mad Gnat) are the representatives of the tribe Seminole proper, and accompanied Col. Harney in the steamer Isis on their way to Fort King. They are of Sam Jones's party, and have been sent by him to communicate with the General-in-chief.

The following is the substance of an order issued to the commanders of districts, &c. respecting the enemy, under date of the 9th instant, from head-quarters at Fort King:

"Major General Macomb, having invited the hostile Indians to visit him at Fort King, and they having already shown their willingness to do so, directs that all scouting and active hostile operations be suspended until further orders. If it be necessary to pass from one post to another, or to move about in the vicinity of a station, the officers and soldiers so engaged will be instructed to keep in the road, which the Indians will understand to be for a friendly purpose, and not to molest or destroy them."

The express rides between Fort Fanning Fort White was fired upon by Indians on the 9th instant. He escaped with loss of horses and accoutrements.

From Fort King of the 9th instant, we learn that a Micasukee sub-chief came in at that post, accompanied by seven warriors, and held a long talk with General Macomb. He seemed delighted with the prospect of peace, and said he would return in a few days with his whole camp, consisting of upwards of one hundred, and also that he would send runners in all directions to collect the "scattered tribes." The General treated them with great kindness. When they are all in, it is the General's intention to offer them a pecuniary inducement to leave the country—a bounty to each individual. They seemed to be greatly taken with the General's natural kindness of manner.

GEN. MACOMB'S REPORT OF HIS PROCEEDINGS IN FLORIDA.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S. Fort King, Florida, May 23, 1839.

Sir: Agreeably to the instructions I had the honor to receive from your hands at Washington, on the 20th of March last, I lost no time in repairing to Florida, and arrived at Black Creek, the general depot of the army, on the 5th of April. There I had the good fortune to meet with Brigadier General Taylor, the commander of the forces in this Territory, then on a tour of inspection and review of the troops, and, at the same time, engaged in his plan of dividing the country nearest to the settlements into squares of twenty miles, and establishing posts thereon. This fortunate meeting enabled me to place in the hands of General Taylor a copy of your instructions, and to give him orders to co-operate with me in carrying those instructions into effect, directing his attention particularly to the protection of the settlements along the line from Gary's Ferry to Tallahassee, and west of the latter place, authorizing him at the same time to call into service such a force of militia as mentioned in your instructions. General Taylor, having with him interpreters and Indians connected with the hostile parties by ties of consanguinity and intermarriage, was desired to open, if possible, a communication with them, and thereby make them acquainted with the fact of my arrival in the country, and my wish to see the chiefs and warriors at this post by the 1st of May instant, to hold a conference with them. Colonel Twigg, who was then commanding at Gary's Ferry, having military authority over a considerable extent of country, was also made acquainted with my instructions, and he rendered a ready and efficient aid in furthering my views. Colonel Warren, of Jacksonville, who heretofore had command of the militia serving in Florida, and was highly recommended to me on account of his efficiency and activity as an officer, was invited to raise and take command, as Lieutenant Colonel, of a battalion of mounted militia, to assist in the defence of the settlements east of the Suwannee, and expel the Indians. Although quite inconvenient to him at that time, on account of his private affairs, the Colonel very promptly complied with my wishes. In the mean while, General Taylor was making arrangements with the Governor of Florida in raising, for the defence of the settlements on the west of Suwannee, a military force. Notwithstanding all these measures, the Indians, dividing themselves into small parties, penetrated the settlements, committed some murders, and fired from their cover on the expresses and passengers going from post to post.

Under these indications, it was the general belief that no communication could be opened with the hostile parties, especially as it had been given out that the Indians would on no account receive any messengers, but would destroy any person that might approach them with a flag. This threat having been executed more than once, confirmed the opinion that it was worse than useless to attempt to communicate with them. Finding at Gary's Ferry a party of prisoners, consisting of one man, and two well-grown lads, and a number of women and children, amounting in all to eighteen, it occurred to me that, by treating them kindly, I might, through their instrumentality, communicate with the hostile bands. Accordingly, I set them at liberty, and sent them into the country in search of their friends, that they might make known to them and the Indians generally, the object of my coming among them. General Taylor also sent out his Indians, in whose sincerity and honesty he had great confidence. This first attempt to open a communication entirely failed. General Taylor's Indians having left him and joined the hostile party below Tampa, and those sent by me returned without seeing any whatever. In the mean time, reports were received of the continued hostilities of the Indians, and of their attacking defenceless people and killing them. According to my previous notification that I would be at this post by the 1st of May, I left Gary's Ferry on the 25th of April, with a guard of dragoons, taking with me the prisoners previously mentioned, and again sent them off in search of their friends; but it was not (after remaining here) until the 9th instant that any Indians called to visit me.

Knowing the slowness of the Indians in performing any matter of national importance, I did not yield to the general belief that none would attend my invitation, and I had the gratification to receive a visit from a young chief of considerable importance, accompanied by seven young active warriors. I explained to the chief the object of my mission, telling him that his great father (the President) was sorry that there had been so much fighting between his white and red children, and that for their good he recommended to them to cease firing on each other, and make peace. The chief expressed himself greatly delighted with the prospect of peace. I told him that if the whole nation would retire below Peace Creek, hostilities would cease, and that they might remain there until further arrangements could be made. He again expressed his gladness at hearing what I said, and promised that he would take my communication and spread it around, being persuaded that it would be well received by all his people. In a few days after, he collected a considerable party of his people, consisting of men, women, and children, and paid me another visit. I repeated to him, in their presence, the same 'talk,' & they seemed

pleased with it. I then made them some presents, after which they departed much gratified, for they were all in a most destitute condition, as to clothing and other necessities.

On the 17th instant, Lt. Colonel Harney, of the 2d dragoons, who had previously received my directions to open a communication with the Indians in the southern portion of the peninsula, near Key Biscayne, arrived with Chitto-Tustenuggee, principal chief of the Seminoles, who had been recently elected by a council held by the Seminoles and Micasukies. Chitto-Tustenuggee expressed a great desire that the business on which he was called to meet me might be speedily attended to. Accordingly, the next day a meeting was held, composed of Chitto-Tustenuggee, attended by Ochoe-Hajo, a brother of Blue-Snake, who came with him to witness the proceedings at the request of the Council of the Nation, and Harlock-Hajo, Chief of the Micasukies in this section of the country, and all his band that had not been despatched by him to call in the warriors who were out in detached parties. After going through the usual ceremonies among Indians, of shaking hands and smoking, I explained to the meeting who I was, and the object of my mission among them, at which they immediately evinced great satisfaction. I then dictated to them the terms of peace, which they readily accepted, manifesting great joy on the occasion, and they have since been dancing and singing according to their fashion, in token of friendship and peace, in which many of our officers joined them, all being satisfied of the sincerity of the respective parties. The enclosed general order, announcing the result of the conference, exhibits the terms of peace. Under existing circumstances, I did not think it necessary to enter into a formal written treaty—such an instrument, with Indians, having but little binding effect. Nor did I think it politic, at this time, to say any thing about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements as the Government may think proper to make with them. No restriction upon the pleasure of the Government, in this respect, has been imposed; nor has any encouragement been given to the Indians that they would be permitted permanently to remain in Florida.

There is every reason to believe that when the Indians remaining in Florida shall learn the prosperous condition of their brethren in Arkansas, they will, at no distant period, ask to be permitted to join them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALEX. MACOMB,

Major General Commanding-in-chief, Hon. J. R. POINSETT,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Courier Office, Charleston, May 27.

THE FLORIDA WAR ENDED.

We are at length able to make this oft-repeated and oft-delusive announcement in good earnest. Major General Macomb arrived here this morning in the steam boat Cincinnati, from Jacksonville, (E. F.) having made the definite pacific arrangement contained in the General Orders which we give below, and of which he has politely furnished us a copy. The arrangement made by the commanding general is a wise as well as humane one. It will be better to leave the slow but sure influence of advancing civilization to relieve Florida of the remnant of her savage inhabitants, than further to prosecute a war, at the cost of millions, in order to expel a handful of Indians from inaccessible hamlets and morasses.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters of the Army of the U. S. Fort King, (Florida,) May 18, 1839.

The Major General Commanding-in-chief has the satisfaction of announcing to the army in Florida, to the authorities of the Territory, and to the citizens generally, that he has this day terminated the war with the Seminole Indians, by an agreement entered into with Chitto-Tustenuggee, principal chief of the Seminoles, and successor to Aprika, commonly called Sam Jones, brought to this post by Lieutenant Colonel Harney, of the 2d dragoons, from the southern part of the peninsula. The terms of the agreement are: That hostilities immediately cease between the parties; that the troops of the United States, and the Seminole and Micasukee chiefs and warriors, now in Florida, be made acquainted as soon as possible with the fact that the peace exists, and that all hostilities are forthwith to cease on both sides; the Seminoles and Micasukies agreeing to retire into a district of country in Florida below Peace Creek, the boundaries of which are as follows, viz:

Beginning at the most southern point of land between Charlotte harbor and the Sangabel or Colonoosatchee river, opposite to Sangabel island, thence into Charlotte harbor by the southern pass, between Pine island and said point, along the eastern shore of said harbor to Talk-Chopko or Peace creek; thence up that river to Hatchee-Thoko or Big creek; thence up said creek to its source; thence easterly to the northern point of Lake Isukpoga; thence along the eastern outlet of said lake, called Isukpoga creek, to the Kissimmee river; thence southerly down the Kissimmee to Lake Okuchabee; thence south through said lake to Ecupphathee or Shark river; thence down said river westerly to its mouth, thence along the sea-shore northwardly to the place of beginning.

That sixty days be allowed the Indian

north and east of that boundary to remove their families and effects into said district, where they are to remain, until further arrangements are made, under the protection of the troops of the United States, who are to see that they are not molested by intruders, citizens or foreigners, and that the said Indians do not pass the limits assigned them, except to visit the parts which will be hereafter indicated to them. All persons are therefore forbidden to enter the district assigned to said Indians, without written permission from some commanding officer of a military post.

ALEXANDER MACOMB,

Major General Commanding-in-chief, By command of the General:

EDMUND SCHRIEVER,

Capt and As. Adj. Gen.

THE MALAYS.

We have been for some weeks keeping a sharp look-out upon the Eastern papers for intelligence of the punishment inflicted on the Malays for the piracy of the Eclipse—knowing that Commodore Reed is just the man to make clean and speedy work of it. At last the intelligence has come, in the annexed article from the Boston Journal of last evening. In a few days, probably, we shall have the particulars in full. N. York Com. Adv.

IMPORTANT FROM SUMATRA.

The ship Arabella, Capt. Rogers, arrived at this port this morning, left at Singapore, U. S. ship Columbia, Com. Reed, arrived day before, and saw the U. S. ship John Adams, standing into Singapore Roads, both from Sumatra.

Com. Reed received information of the capture of the Eclipse, of Salem, at Colombo, and immediately repaired to the west coast. On his arrival, after endeavoring (unsuccessfully) to negotiate for the delivery of the Mandarines, and restitution of the stolen property, Qualla Battoo was bombarded two hours on the 23d December—one fort destroyed, and the other considerably injured. On the 1st January, Muckie was burnt by the Columbia and John Adams. After cannonading the place, 400 men were landed from the ships, and the town and forts destroyed, with a considerable quantity of pepper—neither ship sustained any loss—the Malays all retreated into the jungle. No part of the property captured in the Eclipse was recovered.

Chastisement of the Malay Pirates by the United States Ships Columbia and John Adams.

The ship Arabella, at Boston, brings interesting intelligence from Sumatra. The United States frigate Columbia, and corvette John Adams, under command of Commodore Reed, have inflicted a signal vengeance upon the Malay towns Qualla Battoo and Muk Kee, on the island of Sumatra, for the connexion they were supposed to have had with the piracy and murders committed in their waters on board the American ship Eclipse, of Salem. Qualla Battoo, was once before visited by one of our frigates, the Potomac, and all her forts demolished. For this reason, or some other, Qualla Battoo, on the present occasion, suffered only a moderate infliction, while Muk Kee, a town about forty miles distant, was demolished and burnt. No lives were lost on the American side, and the letters do not state that any of the Malays perished. The towns appear to have been deserted in anticipation of the attack.

The necessity of such severe measures is to be regretted; but in dealing with savages and pirates, no other mode seems practicable for the protection of our commerce and the lives of our citizens. We trust the Malays will now come to the conclusion that their own interest requires them to restrain their cupidity from being exercised upon defenceless merchantmen which may visit their coast. They probably, until the arrival of the Potomac, supposed that America was too remote, or too feeble, to protect its commerce in those seas. It is to be hoped that this delusion is now dissipated, and that hereafter our seamen and cargoes in that quarter, will find the flag of their country a never failing protection.

The Grand Jury now in session at New York, having found indictments against several persons engaged in the sale of lottery tickets, warrants were issued for their arrest, and after being apprehended they were held to bail in the sum of 2500 dollars each.

About 70,000 pounds of copper ore have recently been taken from a vein discovered in the Mima la Motte tract of Missouri. There is a prospect of the discovery of lead in this tract.

The Legislature of Connecticut has divorced a man from his wife, on the ground that he was married without his knowledge or consent.

The Legislature of Alabama recently passed a law, making the punishment for an assault, without just cause, upon a slave, by any person other than his master or overseer, the same as if committed upon a white person.

The Receiver of the Land Office at Pontotoc, Mississippi, gives us notice that nothing but gold and silver, and U. S. Treasury notes, will be received in payment for lands.

Young Crockett, of Tennessee, a gallant son of a gallant father, has no opposition to his re-election to Congress. G. W. L. Marr, a while took the field against him, but the newspapers say, re-elected on the first fire, and is now among the missing.

The late Whig Convention in Connecticut adopted strong Resolutions, affirming the right of that State to its portion of the Public Domain, and condemning the course of the Administration on that subject.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 6.

Whig District Convention.

Pursuant to notice heretofore given, a convention of delegates from the counties of Wake, Person and Orange, met on Friday the 31st May, at the Masonic Hall in this place.

On motion of Michael Holt, esq., Weston R. Gales, esq. one of the delegates from the county of Wake, was called to the chair; and on motion of Giles Mebane, esq., Dr. Michael W. Holt and Mr. Peyton P. Moore, were appointed secretaries to the Convention. When conducted to the chair, Mr. Gales returned his thanks, and explained the purposes of the meeting in an appropriate address. After sketching the present crisis in our political affairs, and pointing to the causes which produced it, he appealed to the Convention, whether as patriots, they could remain passive in this struggle between liberty and power. He urged the members to zeal and unanimity in the ensuing contest; and assured them that, with such a cause, nothing was required for success but energy and perseverance. These he could never believe would be wanting with freemen when their most valued rights were involved in the contest.

Hugh Waddell, esq., by request, then rose and addressed the Convention. He sketched in a rapid manner some of the evils which were undermining the purity of our institutions; adverted to the corruptions, and extravagant expenditures, and assumptions of power, which of late years have made such alarming progress in the administration of the federal government, and urged the necessity of keeping a watchful and jealous eye over all their movements. The speech throughout was animated and eloquent, and appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Waddell then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Constitution declares that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, and it is believed there is now a crisis in public affairs which imperatively requires the exercise of this prerogative; and whereas a large portion of the people of the different counties represented in this Convention, have disapproved the course of their late Representative in the Congress of the United States, and delegated this body to consult together and recommend a more suitable individual for their suffrages; therefore,

Resolved, That we proceed in the performance of this important trust, according to the best of our abilities, with an exclusive devotion to the interests of the country and the safety of her institutions.

William A. Graham, esq. was then selected by the unanimous vote of the Convention, as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States; and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on him and ascertain if he would yield to the wishes of the Convention, viz: Michael Holt, esq., Rev. Daniel W. Kerr, Col. Nicholas Albright, Harrison Parker, Paul C. Cameron, Stephen Glass, Willis J. Fuller, Geo. Hurdle, Samuel N. Tate, Wm. Clarke, John Newlin, John Boon, James Holman, and Edwin G. Read, esqrs. Which committee, after some time, returned, accompanied by Mr. Graham, who, through them, desired that he might be permitted to address the Convention.

Mr. Graham then addressed the Convention, and said, he had had the honor to be informed by the committee of his nomination; and the position he now occupied was one of greater embarrassment than had fallen to his lot since he had been in any way connected with public affairs. To be deemed worthy of the station by so respectable an assembly, was a distinction which he highly valued, and for which he expressed his profound gratitude. He was aware that many of his friends had been pleased to speak of him, among those from whom a candidate would be selected by the Whigs of this district. He had, therefore, reflected on the subject, with every disposition to comply. He trusted that he had not been backward in making personal sacrifices when it was believed that his services might be useful to his countrymen; and nothing now should prevent his acquiescence in the wishes of the Convention, but what was, to him, a moral necessity. Circumstances of a merely private and domestic character had imposed on him duties which it would be criminal to neglect, and which absolutely forbade his acceptance of the nomination. These he had stated to the committee, somewhat in detail, and had the satisfaction to believe that they would be deemed sufficient by them, for the course he had adopted. But, sir, said Mr. G., this affords no cause for despondency or discouragement. Sparta has many a worthier son than he who stands before you. The great principles which he, in common with this Convention, advocated, depended not for their success upon any individual candidate. He hoped that no one would do him the injustice to suppose that he was actuated in his determination by any apprehension of an unfavorable result in the election. Know-

ing that it would be out of his power to accept, even if the seat in Congress were tendered to him, he had made no inquiries as to the probability of his success. But humble as were his claims, he would have no hesitation in placing them before the people of the district, in accordance with the desire of the Convention, but for the causes to which he had before alluded. Again thanking his fellow-citizens here present, as well as those whom they represented, for this manifestation of their continued confidence, he begged leave, most respectfully, to decline their nomination.

Mr. Waddell now stated, that most of the Convention were prepared for this answer of Mr. Graham, as he had uniformly declined when spoken to on the subject; and although his determination now given would be heard by all with regret, yet it could not be with surprise. That the reasons which had influenced the Convention in nominating Mr. G. were no less creditable to that body than to Mr. G. He said that two years since, when Mr. G. was absent in a distant state, his friends had taken the liberty to nominate him; and that when written to on the subject, though fully aware under what great disadvantages his name must be brought forward, he yet assented, declaring in his answer that no citizen ought to feel himself at liberty to decline such service, unless when it greatly conflicts with his private interests: that in the opinion of the Convention this conduct deserved to be remembered by the Whig party, and they felt it a grateful offering to tender him their support, were it in his power to accept.

GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, esq. of Wake county, was then unanimously selected by the Convention as the Whig candidate for this district, and the following gentlemen were named as a committee to correspond with him on the subject, viz: Michael Holt, William A. Graham, Hugh Waddell, and Giles Mebane, esqrs., and Col. Nicholas Albright.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare an address to be distributed through all parts of the district, viz: Weston R. Gales, John W. Norwood, Edwin G. Read, Allen Rogers, jr., Johnston Busbee, John Stafford, John Barnett, and George Hurdle.

John Holt, esq. addressed to the Convention a few pertinent remarks, urging upon its members the importance of promoting the circulation of Whig papers, and attributing our frequent defeats to the lukewarmness with which they have acted in this particular. The great body of the people are honest, he said, and if sufficient light is spread before them they will do right. Mr. Holt concluded with offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Whigs generally, and to those of Orange county in particular, to encourage the circulation of political papers favorable to the Republican Whig cause, and especially the Hillsborough Recorder.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, who responded in an eloquent and animated tone, and again forcibly urged the necessity of vigilance and unity of action.

The Convention then adjourned.

The committee appointed to correspond with Mr. Haywood on the subject of his nomination, having performed that duty, have received from him the following letter in reply. We learn that the nomination of Mr. Haywood was received with great satisfaction in Wake county, and trust that it will be acceptable throughout the district. We are gratified, therefore, in being thus enabled to announce him as the Whig candidate for this congressional district.

Raleigh, June 3d, 1839.
GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which the unexpected information is contained that I have been nominated as a candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States, by the unanimous voice of the Whig Delegates assembled in Convention in the town of Hillsborough, "for the purpose of selecting some individual whose name they might present as a candidate for Congress" in the district composed of the counties of Orange, Person and Wake.

Being thus solicited to become a candidate, and professing to be a Republican in principle and action, I am not able to discover or assign any good and sufficient reasons for refusing to comply with the wishes of my friends; because I believe that the country which gave us birth, has a right to demand our services, and upon most occasions they ought not to be withheld, although a compliance with her demands will cause a temporary sacrifice of the interest of the individual called upon to serve her; and I further believe that a nomination of the kind mentioned in your letter is neither to be sought for or declined—and all of you are well aware that it was not desired by me. Influenced by the above considerations, I take pleasure in requesting you to inform the members of the Convention that I yield to their request; and you are authorized to announce me to my Fellow Citizens of this district as a candidate for Congress. I deem it unnecessary at this time to enter into a full explanation as to my sentiments in regard to the political topics which now agitate the public mind, because my opinions as to public measures and men shall be frankly made known to the people of the district at their different public gatherings, without conceal-

ment upon any subject. I contend for principles and not men.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD.
To Messrs. Michael Holt, Wm. A. Graham, Nicholas Albright, Giles Mebane, and Hugh Waddell.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Full returns from the elections in Virginia have not yet been received. According to our latest Petersburg papers, the returns for Assembly gave 50 Whigs, 50 Administration, and 5 Conservatives. Several counties were yet to be heard from, and it was very doubtful which party would have the ascendancy.

For Congress the following members are elected:

Whigs.	Administration.
John M. Botte,	John W. Jones,
Wm. L. Coggin,	Joel Holleman,
John T. Hill,	Francis E. Rives,
R. M. T. Hunter,	Geo. C. Dromgoole,
Charles F. Mercer,	Jann Banks,
John Taliaferro,	Walter Coles,
Henry A. Wise,	William Lucas,*
Conservatives.	Robert Craig,
James Garland,	Lewis Steenrod,
Geo. W. Hopkins,	Green B. Samuel.

*The National Intelligencer of Saturday last says, "it has become almost certain, from accounts received yesterday, that Richard W. Barton, (Whig,) and not Wm. Lucas, has received the legal majority in the Winchester district."

Two districts yet remain to be heard from, both represented in the last Congress by Van Buren men. If no change has taken place in these two districts, the Whigs and Conservatives will have 9, and the Administration 12 members in the next Congress; or if Mr. Barton is elected instead of Mr. Lucas, the proportion will be 10 and 11. At the first session of the last Congress the Whigs had but six out of the twenty-one members from this state.

The American Farmer.—We have received the first number of a new series of this work. It has been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved, and is again under the management of its original projector, Mr. J. S. Skinner. The enlargement of the paper will enable it to embrace a greater variety of matter, and the ability and enterprise of Mr. Skinner cannot fail to impart to it a new degree of interest. It will no doubt be worthy of the patronage of the farmers of our country. The price of it is \$2.50 per annum in advance, or \$3 if not paid within six months.

The Independent Treasury.—One of our Van Buren contemporaries, who is, as all of them are, "for an Independent Treasury, and against a National Bank," attempts to enumerate the advantages of that favorite measure of the Administration. We will quote one or two of his items. He says—

"Its TENDENCY will be to PREVENT an accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury."

The cause of this tendency, is not mentioned; but he doubtless had in view the many leaks which are daily discovered in the Treasury, as well as the migratory quality which its many legs has imparted to it.

Again, the editor says—

"It will place the revenue of the country under the control of the AGENTS of the people."

The truth of this position is very forcibly illustrated by the million and a half of dollars abstracted by Messrs. Swartwout and Price, and other smaller sums which have been placed "under the control of the agents of the people." We do not know that our Van Buren contemporary is, or even desires to be, one of these agents; but we can fancy that in such a position this argument would obtain additional force.

These two very cogent reasons in favor of an "Independent Treasury" will suffice for the present; if they shall fail to convince our readers of the good policy of the Sub-Treasury system, we will endeavor to supply the deficiency by further extracts.

Wm. Leggett, esq., the recently appointed confidential agent to the Republic of Central America, died last night, at New Rochelle, "where he has been residing some months in ill-health." Leggett had great talents, great faults, and great friends. Many will mourn his loss, but his political foes more than his political friends.

Car. Nat. Intelligencer.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

We are informed, through a channel in which we confide, that Mr. Ellis carried out with him, on board the frigate Constitution, which sailed a few days since, a treaty negotiated at Washington, and signed in the early part of April, by Mr. Martinez on the part of the Mexicans, and Mr. Forsyth on the part of the American Government. By the provisions of

this treaty, we understand, that within three months after the ratification of it by the high contracting parties, two Commissioners are to be appointed by each power, which four Commissioners shall form a board, to hold their sittings at Washington, to whom shall be submitted all private claims, and that within eighteen months after their first meeting, they shall examine and decide on all cases submitted to their consideration.

That immediately after the result of their labor shall have been communicated to the Mexican Government, that Government shall issue its bonds, bearing an interest of eight per cent. to the respective claimants for the amount of the award in their favor. That these bonds shall be receivable in payment of duties at the several Custom Houses of the Republic of Mexico; but that when large sums are presented at one time, or at one place, the Government may refuse to receive more than one half such amount.

We are further informed, that all those grievances of a public nature, which have heretofore threatened to interrupt the peace of the two countries, including the difficulties respecting Texas, are substantially arranged in a satisfactory manner. New York Courier.

ENCAMPMENT.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that, for the purpose of repairing the defect existing in the Army in regard to brigade and regimental evolutions—a defect resulting both from the small number of soldiers composing the Army, and from their necessarily scattered position—it has been determined to form an encampment during the ensuing summer; and preliminary steps have been taken as to the location. After examining the various sites thought to be eligible, the race ground near Trenton, New Jersey, has been selected as possessing most advantages. Major Mackay, Quartermaster, and Lieut. J. E. Johnston, of the Topographical Engineers, have been directed to lay out the ground for encampment.

It is probable that from one to three regiments will be collected at this encampment. The 4th Regiment of artillery, just returned from Florida, will be the first on the ground.

National Intelligencer.

The Constitution.—This gallant and favorite frigate, under the command of Daniel Turner, esq. who distinguished himself on Lake Erie with the lamented Perry, we understand is to sail this day for Vera Cruz, with Mr. Powhatan Ellis, our Minister to Mexico. It is said that the Constitution is to be the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, and has accommodations prepared for Captain Claxton, the Commodore on that station. New York Times.

The Constitution just framed in Florida, preparatory to that Territory's becoming a member of the Union, as a State, contains a provision which prohibits, Presidents, Directors, Cashiers, and all other officers of Banking Companies, from holding the office of Governor, or member of the General Assembly, and until twelve months after ceasing to be so connected with any Banking Institution.

About one-fourth, or eleven miles, of the great aqueduct to supply the city of New York with water from the Croton river, is completed at a cost of 2,326,976 dollars.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Canadian question has been brought before the British Parliament by a special message from the Queen. It will be seen that the only new point of policy on which the government has committed itself, is a legislative union of the upper and lower provinces, as recommended by Lord Durham in his able report on the state of the Canadas.

Riots had occurred at Llanidloes, in Wales, and in one or two other places, produced by inflammatory speeches from travelling orators of the so termed association of Chartist; and several Chartists had been apprehended at Manchester for drilling. Though the public tranquility was soon restored, it seems to have been thought necessary that the Queen should issue a proclamation on the occasion, and the Lord Mayor of London also had prohibited the assemblage of the Chartists in Smithfield, where they had held two previous meetings.

The Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, and Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, had arrived in London, and were, of course, receiving the usual marks of attention from the court and nobility.

Affairs in Spain seem to be daily growing worse for the Queen.

Letters from Syria represent the affairs in that country as becoming more serious. The hostile armies face each other on the frontier, ready for action at the first notice.

The correspondence between General Scott and Sir John Harvey, which terminated the Boundary dispute, was received in London, on the 30th April, and is pronounced highly satisfactory.

The intelligence gave an impetus to the stock market generally, and purchases were entered into with renewed spirit. At the same time the news of Mr. Biddle's resignation of the Presidency of the Bank of the United States was received, and occasioned a good deal of conversation. His resignation was generally considered, however, from his well known character, to indicate a flourishing condition of the Bank, which it is rightly presumed would be not have left in any difficulty.

The thirty-ninth child of Wm. Sinnit,

of Caddagh, Ireland, was baptized by the Rev. Wm. M. Fahy, in the month of April last. The father is in his 98th year and has had four wives.

SPAIN.—The Ministry has become exceedingly unpopular. Madrid dates to April 22, say that it is probable the Cortez will be dissolved. The Duke of Ahumada, sent for to Andalusia, had arrived at Madrid. People were flocking to the capital to escape from the bands of Cabrera, who were overrunning the provinces. Consternation was at its height, even in the villages four leagues distant only from the capital. The fort of Alcolea del Pinar has surrendered to the Carlists.

Fears were entertained for the safety of Valencia and Saragossa.

The British Ministry have resigned, in consequence of their defeat on the Jamaica Government Bill.

By the arrival of the great Western, dates ten days later have been received. The old ministry had been restored in England—the Duke of Wellington, President of the Council, and Sir Robert Peel, chancellor of the exchequer. England was in a very quiet state; the manufacturing towns were crowded with regular troops to watch the movements of the Chartists, and the finances of the country are in a precarious situation. The Bank of England, under the unsettled state of affairs, has suddenly raised her rate of interest to 5 per cent.

The difficulties in France have assumed a serious aspect, and blood has been shed by the government in suppressing an insurrection in the streets of Paris. The rioters consisted of four or five hundred, and 50 to 100 of their number, and several of the National Guard, were killed. This movement led to the immediate formation of a Ministry, with Marshal Soult, Secretary of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
6 Thursday,	4 50 7 10		
7 Friday,	4 49 7 11		
8 Saturday,	4 49 7 11		
9 Sunday,	4 49 7 11		
10 Monday,	4 49 7 11		
11 Tuesday,	4 48 7 12		
12 Wednesday,	4 48 7 12		

4th of July.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, are requested to meet at the Court House on Friday evening next, (the 7th inst.) at four o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

June 5. 76.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

AS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies.

Nuts of various kinds,

Preserved Sweetmeats,

Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,

Oranges and Lemons,

Cocoa Nuts,

Segars of various kinds,

Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish the customers with this refreshing draught every day in the week, Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 73.

Strays.

STRAYED from the subscriber in March last, a large bright sorrel MARE, short mane and small neck, seven years old; two MULES, two years old; a HORSE and FILLEY, the horse black and the filley bay, of common size. Any information of said animals will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation given to any person that will take them up and give us notice of their delivery at our store, Hillsborough Post Office, Orange county, N. C.

M. & E. SEARS.

June 3. 73.

Bethesda Female School,

AT REV. J. H. PICKARD'S.

THE exercises of this institution will recommence on the first Monday of July next, under the control and management of the subscriber, as heretofore, assisted by a Lady, whose superior qualifications as an instructor of youth, in the various departments of female education, are too extensively known in this part of the country to require any thing further to be said on the subject.

The course of instruction pursued in this school is thorough and exact, designed to perfect the pupils in the various branches of their studies.

Board may be had in the family of the subscriber.

The services of Mr. J. A. E. WINKLER, Professor of Music, late from Germany and graduated at the so celebrated University of Nuremberg, have been engaged to give instruction on the Piano and Guitar.

J. H. PICKARD.

May 30. 73-3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th ultimo, a boy by the name of WILLIAM HORTON, bound to me by indenture from himself and father, to learn the house carpenter's and mill-wright trades. Said Horton is in his sixteenth year. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

JAMES P. BROWN.

May 30. 73.

PROSPECTUS

THE CASKET,

AND

Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHANCE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Casket, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Casket, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently hereafter the Casket will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no exertions shall be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publish articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French authors, provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, prepared at a great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have the more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the Surf at Madras, with an accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The July number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted.

The Casket contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Casket will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged as an exchange.

TERMS.—\$5 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co.

P. S. Postmasters and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Casket, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839. 73—

Commission & Forwarding Business.

THE subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early delivery of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

M. GARY & M. TAGGART.

Wilmington, May 30, 1839. 73—6m

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Picasante,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him as agent for the cut, and inform them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line.

A SUPERIOR STYLE

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to measure words of promise, or to set out ideas to please the fancy—but the plain thread of his advertisement presents the substantial truth, which will be found up to the letter.

His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 73w

To the Public.

THE subscriber, in order to furnish full operation, by the first of June, TWO WOOL CARDING MACHINES, at his mill on Eno, five miles east of Hillsborough, where Carding will be done in the best style, if the wool is brought early.

Cash will be given for Wool. A constant supply of Bolls for sale.

Also the highest price given for good Wheat. A constant supply of good Flour for sale.

And furthermore, he would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the SCHOOL located near his house, wherein the most useful and refined knowledge of an English education is taught. Reading, writing and arithmetic, thirty six dollars per annum for two months.

The first session of the school will commence on the 15th June, and the second session will commence on Monday the 8th of July.

THO. W. HOLDEN.

May 21. 71—

